

RICHMOND ENGEIRER.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY RITCHIES & PRYOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1853.

My connection with the editorial conduct of the Engulrer begins with this day's issue. I shall endeavor, by abstaining from unwarrantable personality in canvassing the claims of public men, and by observing the rules of courtesy and honor in all discussions with my cotemporaries of the adverse party, to publish nothing derogatory to that high character for dignity and decorum which the Enquirer has so long and so deservedly enjoyed. I will be content, if its reputation and its claim to the confidence of the public, be ROGER A. PRYOR. not impaired by my pen.

A NEW AND INTERESTING VIEW. which contains a new view of a very important subject. - any way as an advocate of the measure. In this connec The Delta says that it is from the pen of an eminent writer and highly respectable citizen, who is fully able to maintain cially pregnant; that he considered he was elected Presi full own opinious. It developes the important fact, that nepose themselves to the hot sun, are daily cut off in of way. He puts the fact upon record, the truth of which great numbers. This fact goes far to maintain the truth of will be developed when Congress meets. The writer con the white man to perform drudgery work in the sun, while see the wisdom of thinking for themselves, instead of playthe negro thrives in the same service? It appears that in ing the game of follow my leader. " New Orleans negroes are almost excluded from such service and white people from Treland and Germany are substituted for them-and it is this latter class of people who are dying at the rate of more than two hundred a day. If their places were filled by negroes, New Orleans, we are informed by eminent physicians, would be among the healthlest cities in the Union. If white labor were substituted for blacks in the South Carolina rice fields, who can doubt that each tierce of rice would cost a human life? The same idea is set forth in the Boston Medical Journal for the present month in an able article by Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright of New Orleans, in regard to the physical effects of alcoholic beverages upon different classes. That article says :

"The black race, like the red, diminish faster than they multiply in the free States, Hayti, Canada, Sierra Leone, and wherever they have free access to spirituous liquors-They hold their own in the wilds of Africa, where they can get none. They multiply rapidly in those countries where their will, like children, is under restraint - the government paternal, and sufficiently kind to protect them from that great enemy of mankind, alcohol. Their own will is too weak, with the scent of that substance in their wide nostrils, to prevent them from leaving all industrious pursuite, and the places of religious and moral instruction, for the haunts of dissipation, from which moral sussion cannot draw them. The exceptions prove the general rule. But there are other matters, besides mere temperance, which have to be taken into consideration, to account for so much health, wealth, longevity and prosperty in a climate as hot as that of Natchez. The field and out-door work is performed by a class who delight to expose their persons to a bath of bright solar light, hot enough to blister the skins and inflame the blood of the other class. In the shade the temperature is nearly the same, in the summer months, a) the North and the South. But the thermometer, in the shade, gives no idea of the insufferable heat of a cane or cotton field in the summer months at noon."

We have merely sought at present to call the attention of states den and real philanthropists to an important and interesting question. It involves not only the interests of a very large and most valuable section of the confederacy, but where. The fearful postdence at New Orleans is now teach ing un awful lesson, which may be profitably studied by all whose duty or pleasure it is to extend the blessings of civi-

[From the New Orleans Daily Deits, Aug. 14, 1853.]

Humanity requires that certain radical errors on the slavery question be corrected. They are so prevalent that even a correspondent of DeBow's Review in an article in the a correspondent of Debow's Review, in an arrow in the July number, has failed into them in attempting to uphold Southern interests. They consist in the doctrine that none obst tropical climates are congenial to the negro constitution"; "that our extra tropical streeholding region," particularly the Northern tier of slave States, would be better with out slaves then with them," and "that even Louisiana and Florida are not too hot to be cultivated by white labor." This is thought to be a favorable occasion for calling public attention to such errors, as they are proved to be errors, by epidemic which is now scourging our city so severely. Their correction began in the Delta of the 7th inst., and, concluded in this, will open the door and expose to view the most rational means of disarming the pestilence of its ma-

been the most appropriate organ for correcting the gross mistakes of the article entitled "Slavery Extension," conopicuously published as the leading article of the fifteenth volume. But, if this communication were offered to DeBow, and he should publish it, it would come too late to do any present good. It is not asking, therefore, too much of the daily press, to make known the important facts, -that more then three-fourths of the fatal cases of yellow fever occur chan three-fourths of the latal cases of yellow lever occur among that class of people, who are reducing a popular abo-ition theory to practice, or, in other words, are violating the laws of nature in making negroes of themselves, by Joing the work in the hot noon-day summer's sun, that the negroes ought to do—or otherwise unnecessarily exposing them-selves to the hot sun, and heating and exciting their blood. Notwithstanding what the abolitionists say and believe, the white man in this climate, when the atmosphere is ever so pure, cannot safely dispense with the services of the negro; but when the atmosphere is corrupted, as ours is at the present time, exposure to the sun in the hot part of the day, and every thing which heats and agitates the blood, who-ther it be labor in the sun or intemperance, operates as a cank poison, preventing recovery from yellow-fever—no

Matter how the doctors treat it.

All such practices should be held as "rank poison, aboli-All such practices should be near as "rank poissen, abri-tionism. The theory leading to the practice was exposed, under that head, in the Delta of the 7th inst., as a prelimina-ry to exposing the practice. It is very true that those who keep out of the sun, and have negroes to perform the drudge-ry work, and even to fan them when too hot, are not exempt from yellow fever; but if their habits are good they are alfrom yellow lever; but it their manis are good they are al-most sure to recover from it. Negroes who have masters to take care of them, never die with yellow fever, and very sel-dom with any fever peculiar to our hot climate. As it is with the yellow fever in our southern cities, so is it with biwith the years feet author fevers in the country. The slaves and their masters rarely die with such complaints as are peared their masters rarely die with such complaints as are peared their masters.

been exposing themselves to the san and the former have slipped from the supervision of the white man.

These facts, as well as those occurring around us, prove that negro slavery is a blessing to both races, and not a curse as the abolitionists suppose. How many slaves and how many slaveholders has the present epidemic killed?—Has it killed a dozen? If the unswer be that it has killed tew or none—where is the ultraism of telling the truth and collect the race of the latter of the signature. calling negro slavery a blessing a blessing the most pre-cious to both races in the South? Are not two hundred a day martyrs enough to prove the fallacy of that abolition theory, which contends that the white man can labor with impunity in a Louisiana summer's sun, and that negro slavery can be advantageously dispensed with in our Southern States, particularly in "the old worn out States?" When this theory came to us covered up under the caption of "slavery extension," occupying a prominent place in a Southern Review, a favorite one, too, —the best interests of the South,—and whatever DeB is may think, the best interests of his Review itself, required that its fallacy should be exposed.

Can anything be too pungent and denunciatory of a theory, which, when produced to practice, kills two handred of our people per diem? If it does this in a compass of a few miles square, where white labor has been, in a great degree, substituted for negro labor, what would it do if put in prac-tice in the whole South, and negro labor excluded entirely? Our New Orleans atmosphere, by some means or other, has become contaminated with the cause or causes producing yellow lever. Let that a little practice on the abolition theory, can breed that positience, or one as bad, beyond the contaminated atmosphere of the city, the glorious Howard Association and their physicians, the surgeon and visiting physicians of Charity Hospitul, and Dr. Fenner-who, for Yet that a little practice on the abolition thesections of Charity Ecosping, and the subject of fever, and writing a book—are called upon to bear witness. If they say, as they no doubt will eay, that they cannot see any difference (or a difference so small as to be of no practical imputtance,) between the fevers afflicting the laboring classes, coming in from the surrounding fields and swamps, exterior to the city, and the terrible pestilence of the city itself, then the point must be conceded, that laboring in the sun, during the hot part of the day, at this season of the year, (or in other words, putting in practice a favorite dectrine of the anolitionists,) can generate the yellow fever, or a disease like it, and equally fatal, without the addition of any other

The most effectual quarantine against yellow fever would be to prevent abolition theories from being reduced to prac-tice. Is rank poison abolitionism too strong a term to apply to that theory which would drive the negroes out of whole Northern tier of slave States," then "out of the old worn-out slave States," and, finally, out of the Southern States ontirely? Is this the kind of "slavery extension" the interest of the South demands? The writer in the July the interest of the South demands? The writer in the July number of DeBow's Review, defines his so-called "slavery extension" to mean "that healthy and normal movement which has constantly impelled the negro southward;" and he locks forward to the time "when Florida and Louisiana may be cultivated by white labor." In the August number of the same Review, the South is bearded on the question of her by an able champion of the North, Jesse Chickering, M. D., the great and well known statistical writer of Massachusetts. DeDow was right in letting the great abolittonist be heard, if he had not committed the oversight of setting up, in the July number, such a poor apologist of Southern Institutions, as to surrender all the important positions to the enemy without knowing what he was doing. funds,

The errors of the Southern advocate in the July number, had to be pointed out and the positions he had given up, re-taken, before the able argument of the New Englander, in the August number, could be met. That being done in it e Jefferson Davis.

nment (in the August number,) is swept away, leaving gument (in the August Inumer.) is swept away, teaving nothing to reply to: as it rested upon the erroneous asimp-tion that slavery is an evil; that the South would be better off without argrees; that the white man can labor with im-punity under a Southern sun; that the negroes are revengeful and are "likely to wreak their rage on their masters; that in war they are "an incumbrance," "utterly useless"that in war they are "an incumbrance," "interly users, when dang rous," etc., etc. Neither of De Bow's correspondents could have read Gen. Felix Huston's able treatise pondents could have read Gen. Felix Huston's Huston. on slavery, or John Fletcher's immortal lessons. Huston has demonstrated that the South, in war or peace, is the strongest outry under the sun; and Fletcher, that negro

elayery is of Divine origin.

But all pure truth on the subject of slavery and the negro constitution, conflicting with the notions of England and the North, is ant to be considered as too altra for publica-

the North, is spit to be contion even in the South.

Both the writers in De Bow's Review are so deep in the
Both the writers in De Bow's Review are so deep in the
dark on the slavery question, as to suppose that it is the indark on the slavery question, as to suppose that it is the indark on the Southern States to get rid of the negroes.—
terests of the Southern States to get rid of the negroes.—
terests of the Southern States to get rid of the negroes.—
terests of the opening a slip gap and driving them into the
West Indias—the other is for sending them back to Africa.
Why send them to either place T. Have we not sufficient
Why send them to either place T. Have we not sufficient
why send them to either place T. Savery is a blessing in our evidence before us that negro slavery is a blessing in ou Southern States to both races? Or why should the diseases eculiar to the clime, spare the master and the slave, or ouch them so lightly as seldom to be fatal? TUCKAHOE.

VERY PROBABLE.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that he has the very best reasons for stating that the recent articles in the Union, upon the subject of the Pacific Rail Road, do not express the views of the administration, and must not be regarded as identifying the President with that project-and that the President, in his annual message to Congress, next session, will leave the matter of the Paci-Our attention has been called to the following article of fic Rail Road an open question, giving of course the results "Tuckshoe," which appeared in the New Orleans Delta, and of surveys, so far as then ascertained, without appearing in tion, the writer suys, the President's recent remark is espegroes who have masters take care of them, and white men The writer adds that so far as the opinions of individual who have negroes to work for them, are as healthy in Louiwho have negroes to work for them, are opposed to any scheme as unconstitutionwhereas negroes without musters, and white men who ex- al, by which the United States will grant more than the right the position that Providence did not intent that, in that hot cludes by saying that "perhaps those papers who supposed climate, the white man should serve the white man, but that they were tendering the Administration a great service by the negro should serve him-for why should it be death to abusing those who disagreed with the Union's articles, will

TRUE DOCTRINE. In a lute essay of Gen. Concha, on "the political condition government and administration of the Island of Cuba," the Ex-Captain General of Cuba, reasserts that the Govern ment of that Island have a right to seize American citizens and he states that this was undoubtedly fully recognized by the Government at Washington, "in the case of John S. Thrasher." As the question involves the security of mor than one thousand of our countrymen, temporarily residen in that Island, and of their interests to the value of million of dollars, Mr. Thrasher writes to the N. Y. Herald, stating exa cilythe present position of that question. It seems that Mr. Webster, while Secretary of State, did address a comnunication to the American minister at Medrid, in which he admitted that position -but Mr. T., by a subsequent lette o Mr. W. and an interview with him, convinced him of his error, and Mr. Webster addressed the following communicaion to our Consul at Havana, in which he completely abandoned the doctrine that the Government of Coba, can arbitracily arrange an American citizen, without question by our Government, and the subject is placed on the proper ground. Mr. Thrasher, in turnishing Mr. Webster's letter for publication, says that he "can safely assert that the present administration will not permit the just rights of American citi zens to be interfered with, nor their persons or property to be arbitrarily disposed of." We are pleased that Mr. Fillmore administration retreated from the unsound and misohievous position and decided although at a very late period, that an American citizen in Cuba, obliged by the municipal law to through certain fermalities, in order, to transact business n security, did not thereby forfeit his claim to our protect tion. As the Herald says, this principle "will be warmly supported by the people of this country. A renunciation of allegiance is one of those important acts which are never presumed in law; and it would be a violation of common sense to argue that the municipal laws of our country could deprive the subjects of another of their inherent birth-right." MR. WEBSTER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1852 W. L. Sharkey, Esq., United States Consul, Havana. Six: - Reserving to the despatch from this department librersed to you mader date of April 7, in which the receive ras acknowledged, I have now to inform you that the sub get has received the full consideration which its importance

The official despatch to Mr. Barringer on the 15th Decemher last, and the communication to the House of Represen-tatives of the 234 of the same month, in respect to the case PRACTICAL ABOLITIONISM AND THE YELLOW of Mr. John S. Thrasher, were particularly confined to the FEVER. state of facts, which at that time had been placed before the departments. Upon the law and the facts as they were then presented, it was considered doubtful whether Mr. Thrasher could rightful elaim the utivileges secured to American citizens by the treaty of 1795. But it was carefully stated in each of the communications above referred to, that no communications addressed to the department had been received from Mr. Thrasher himself, and that it was a matter ceived from Mr. Thrasher himself, and that it was a matter of regret that the department had not before it his own state

Since that time additional information has been obtained com your own despatch, as well as from other sources, res becting the Spanish itwood domiculation, both in regard to its practical operation, and the manner in which it has been construed by the Spanish authorities themselves, and by foreigners who have taken out letters of domiriliation.

It appears that fire royal proclamation of October 21, 1817, by which provision was made for domiriliating foreigners,

was issued by the request of the civil authorities of Havana for the purpose of increasing the white population of the island of Cuba by Spaniards from the peninsula 2nd the Canary Islands, and by emigrants from friendly European nations. The reasons assigned for its issue were the small number of inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the island, the condition of its egriculture, and its limited phyisland, the condition of its egretatore, and its limited physical resources, so that "one of the most important possessions of the royal crown was unpeopled and defenceless and its fields without cultivation." Many privileges were granted to those who took advantage of the invitation thus exed to those who took advantage of the invitation trus ex-tended to them, such as exemption from taxation for fifteen years, perfect theerty to return to their native country at any time during the first five years, and free exportation of the property which they brought with them. As they were "strangers," they had permission to leave in case of war-with their native country. These, and other parts of the proclamation, exhibit very clearly its intent—that there was no disposition on the part of the Spanish authorities to exercise the power of forcibly domiciliating foreigacts, such power were not contrary to all national law. It is true that, on his errival, the foreigner was required to take out a domiciliatory letter; but, according to Spanish law, this "simpdomicinatory actor; but, according to Spanian law, this samply authorized a foreign subject to reside in the island more than three months, and to employ himself in commerce, or any other useful industry;" and it may be added that any conditions, or restrictions, introduced into the domiciliatory oath, inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the royal proclanation above referred to, or the pravisions of Spanish law

must necessarily be tool and voice.

It does not appear that the foriegners who came to the island and took out letters of domeiliation, considered that by so doing they foriested their rights of chizenship in their respective countries or assumed any obligations inconsistent therewith. This, too, appears to have been the general understanding of the Spanish authorities themselves. some and other summer levers in the country. The slaves are their masters rarely die with such complaints as are pearli their masters rarely die with such complaints as are pearli their masters rarely die with such complaints as are pearli their masters rarely die with such complaints as are pearli to the climate. If they do die, it is because they have been practising on the abolition theory. The latter have been exposing themselves to the sam, and the former have slipped from the supervision of the white man.

These facts, as well as those occurring around us, prove that negro slavery is a blessing to both races, and not a curso as the abolitionists suppose. How many slaves and how many slavenoiders has the present epidemic killed?—American residents in Cuba have never, in point of fact, reflament killed a dozen? If the answer be that it has killed tew or none—where is the ultraism of telling the truth and few or none—where is the ultraism of telling the truth and twenty-fourth articles of the above cited, the garded themselves as having changed their allegiance by radical to the country. ousidered these letters as mera formal requisites to an un disturbed temporary residence for commercial or other business purposes. In point of fact, it is believed that these pa pers are usually produced by purchase—that no oath is ta-ken—and no act done on the part of the American resident, except the payment of a small fee. Change of domicil is matter of intention, and not withstanding residence-in facthere must be the animus manendi. Change of alleguance which is manufested by the voluntary action, and usually by the oath of the party himself, ought always to be account plished by proceedings which are understood on all sides to have that effect. It is certainly just that acts which are to be regarded as enouging the allegiance of American citizens should be distinctly understood by those to whom they are applied as having that effect; that the practical as well : theoretical construction of such acts should be unequivoca and uniform; and that no acts should be deemed acts of ex patriation except such as are openly avowed and fully unde

The Commissioner of the Indian Eureau has left Wash ington on his way to the Indian country, with a view to the transaction of official business connected with Indian af fairs. Judge Young of Himois, formerly clerk of the House of Representatives, who has been associated by the Presi dent with Governor Gorman of Minnesota Territory, in the investigation of certain alleged Indian frauds, has also left mit to that faire by which so many are crushed under the livestigation of certain alleged Indian frauds, has also left mit to that faire by which so many are crushed under the great wheels of progress. The turnpike must go down, like Washington with a view to enter at once upon the duties with which he has been charged.

Campdoras, Cansidiere, Martinache, Morel, and Quesne, styling themselves "the French Democratic Committee, have issued a circular inviting the French, Italian, Swiss German, and other exiles now in New York to meet then at the Shakespeare Hotel, for the purpose of determining, according to the desire expressed by a great number of democrats, a manifestation in favor of Capt. Ingraham, who, by his noble conduct at Smyrna, has so faithfully interpreted the hospitable sentiments of his countrymen, and has entitled himself to the profound gratitude of all European ex-

James Cellier, late Collector of San Francisco, to bail, tak-Leavitt of the United States District Court of Ohio, to answer under the Indictment found against him by the grand jury of San Francisco, California, for embezzling public

cutta Englishman of June 16, a copy of which we have reedired from a friend there, contains the award of the comnittee who have been there three years at work testing different varieties of cotten gins, dividing the prize of 5,000 upces between two Massachusetts Yankees, Messrs. Bates, Hyde & Co., and Messrs, Carver & Co. That sum is to be ent to Washington for the parties entitled to it, with gold usuals of the Agricultural Society of India for each of them. The society further voted to purchase the two machines at the cost price of construction.

By Parisen & King's Express we have received the latest New York papers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON .- We copy the followag from the Washington Star of Saturday evening:

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES. - To-day despatches were receivd from Commodore Perry, dated at Shanghai on the 16th of ed from Commodore Perry, nated at Shanghar on the 16th of May. All was well with the East India squadron. The Commodore was about to sail for the coast of Japan, leaving one of the vessels of his command at Shanghai. The elitical portions of these advices, with reference to matters in China and the immediate subject of Perry's mission, (to Japan) are believed to be of great importance. We were, towever, unable to learn their tenor. Despatches were also received from Commander Ringgold, who, with all his Behreceived from Commander Kinggold, who, with all his Behring's Straights surveying squadron, was at the Island of Madeira, (on July 13th inst.) momentarily expecting to weigh anchor for the Cape of Good Hope. All was well, also, in and with that squadron.

ACTING SRCEETARY OF WAR.—The President has devolved in the Hop. Larges C. Doblin, the functions of the

ed on the Hon. James C. Dubbin the functions of the Sec-etary of War, in the absence of General Jefferson Davis, -retary of war, in the assence of General Principles in Davis.— If the cool weather continues, it is probable that Gen. Davis will seen be compelled to leave the mountain regions of New Hampshire, whither he has gone for his health, intend-

New Hampsine, weeks.

The Spanish Embassy.—We hear that Mr. Morillon, reThe Spanish Embassy.—We hear that Mr. Morillon, re-The Spanish Embassy.—We hear that Bir. Morillon, recently the first Secretary of Legation here, has been duly accredited to this government as acting charge de affairs until a successor to Mr. Calderon may be appointed. We also hear that the Spanish ministry, of which Mr. Calderon is now a member, will probably not hold office long; when he (Mr. C.) will retire from the active service of his Queen, recapping one of her Conneillors of State for the rest of his aining one of her Councillors of State for the rest of his

CHARLES E. MIN, Esq., chief clerk of the Indian bur au s acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the absence of Col. Manypenny, who left Washington yesterday afternoon, Col. Manypenny, who left washington yesterialy alternoon, upon a four through a portion of the Indian country.

New Naval Storekerpers.—We are inclined to believe that it has been concluded to uppoint Joseph C. McKibben, Esq. of Philadelphia, naval store-keeper at San Francisco, California, and — Tyson, Esq., of Berks county, Pa., to be the many counterpart at Philadelphia. be the navai store-keeper at Philadelphia.

For the Enquirer. Newspaper controversies are not accordant with the taste he temper, or the convenience of farmers; but the recent address of the Directory of the Brooke Turnpike to the pub ic, requires a reply, and, however repugnant the task, we just perform it. As our cloquence is admitted, we need ony vindicate our logic, and expose the fallacies of the Direc-

The first of these in order is, that the complaints of their ate of toils is confined to the neighborhood of their improvenient, if improvement it can be called, "in view of the declining state of the road." The truth is that the complaints of their toils correspond exactly in extent with the trovel which touches it. The farmer whose wagon has bassed the hills of Louisa and the slashes of Hanover, has dways complained that, when the chief length and diffic of his journey was overcome, he had to pay a heavy tell when about to enter Rich and, that the short Turnpike, with its exorbitant charges, was of little or no use to his for he could certainly hauf from the Yellow tavern to Rich and, a load which he had brought from double, or treble or quadruple the distance above the Turnpike. The Direct or quadrupe in custance above the turning. The Directory well know that they are obliged to be adroit and vigiliant in preventing the opening of roads which would enable the distant traveller to avoid an improvement which is a

The next which we shall notice, relates to what we call day evening last, when it ran over a child. On the part of annual contracts, but which the Directory felicitiously denominate a lumping charge. These gentlemen seem to pride themselves upon their skill in logic and their Znow-ledge of law; and as these annual contracts are of much importance to all parties to this controverty, we must suppose that they were proficed of both in their discussion of them. that they were produced of both in their discussion of them dence that the train was ratering non-smally slow, out with what success let us now see. They say, "during of the peinted instructions to be engaged and conwhich time" (when they had a monopoly of a large portion of the travel through the State) "a practise grewing found of the travel through the State) "a practise grewing found of the large produced, and he Conductor and ranginger ed on no express contract, but dictated by common convenience, and depending meraly on sufficience, of allowing limitholders in the neighborhood to use the road at a lumping charge." &c.

Now here C.

Now how did this practice, dictated by common conve Now how did this practice, dictated by common conveniences grow up? Must it not have been by mutual cosnent? And is it not consent, no matter how indicated, by which contracts are made? The Directory can get law Latin for the late by consulting their counsel, and one of them has been long enough an officer of our highest court to have picked up that maxim of purispradence. But there was no picked up that maxim of purispradence. But there was no proceed out the law of obligations. Indeed! How then were the specific amounts of these lamping charges arrived at?—Must it not have been by express agreement? Nay! by what authority could the Directory make a lamping charge. what authority could the Directory make a lumping charge against any one, but by express contract! Their charter gives them no such power. They could not by any authority that gives them say to a single traveller on their road but he should not be. that he should pay at the and of the year a lumping charge for his use of it. All that they could say is that he might do it; and when he consented to the proposition it was an ex-

In another part of their address the Directory say that In another part of their address the Directory say that its listy-nine of these persons are assessed with an aggregate of some \$130.00 per animum." By what authority was this smaral assessment made, but the consent of those assessed? When one party trakes a specific charge for the use of his property, and the other consents to pay it, logicians and lawyers have heretofore understood that an express contract was formed between them, and those who would establish the contract of the part of the

the contrary must go to work by other rules than those of logic, and upon other principles than those of law.

Having exposed these tallactes of fact and reasoning, and disabused the public of any delusions to which they might have led, let us hasten to the true merits of this controversy between parties, whose true interests are, after all, mutual

between parties, whose true interests are, after sit, mutual, and whose contests may bring good to neither.

The Directory say, "the books of the company show, from the 1st of January, 1825 to the 1st January, 1829, an aggregate of about 44 per cent, on the par value of the stock, began to the stock of ing about 9 per cent per annum" (a mistake-it is 1] exact-ly) -a like period from 1835 to 1839 shows an aggregate

years, selected by themselves, not as the most profitable, derived an aggregate of 103% per cent, upon the par value of their capital stock. Their outlay has been returned to them in one third of the period within their purchase, selected by themselves. What their profiles were during these deby themselves. What their profiles were during these haleyon days, "when the road went into operation, and for many years afterwards, when it was the chief and almost the only avenue to the city of Richmond from a large part than the weeks to have the only avenue to the city of Richmond from a large part than the part of the large part of the the only avenue to the city of Richmond from a large por-tion of the State, and was the route of all the travel through the State, North and South," they have not thought fit to tell us. The probability is that the road has paid for itself five times over. It has fully remunerated its builders, and served its public purpose in its day and generation. The period of its great utility has passed. It is in "the decining state," and will soon be numbered with the things which were. "Competing lines of rail roads interfere to diminish its profits," and "the travel and transportation from a dis-tance, upon which it mainly depended," have been trans-

Seried to the greater facilities, at once the offspring and the means of the progress of the age. The stock in the road has depreciated 50 per cent.! Such is the account the Directory give of their road; and they might have added that many of the present holders of it, bought it at that depreciation. And what do these modest gentlemen wish under these circumstances? Why, in they venture to speak for the company.) to surrender the

ue of the stock '!!! ing injury or affront to the complainants; "yet they offer to our rustic simplicity their road in its declining state, in its pecuniary and utilitarian depreciation, in its obsolete char travel-yes, they offer us this worn out and behind the age ning, at its prime cost, which has been five times paid to hem, or at an annual charge of six per cent. on a per value reduced 50! They may, indeed, be perfectly willing to do this, and timidity itself might venture to assume the acqui-escense of their stockholders; and we are willing, perfectly willing to leave it to the public, to which they have appealed to decide upon the character of their proposal. Is it fair that the neighborhood trade and travel should be taxed to supply the deficiency in the company's coffers occasioned by the diminstion of that distant transportation, which, if it chiefly swelled the receipts, chiefly injured the track of the road T. Is it fair, that besides the tax we pay to the State for ris rail roads, we should pay another to the Brooke Turnpike Company to supply the deficiency they occasion its reveque? Has the like been done for stockholders in similar improvements falling into decay under the influence of the great and oversindowing works of the world? Of the two turnpikes from Richmond to and towards Petersburg, the short has sunk into a county road, and the other has a county road along side of it. Do the owners of the Lattle River, the Fauquier, or the Washington and Baltimore Turnpikes dream of supplying the revenue, cut off from them by com-peting rall roads, by a tax on their respective neighbor goods? Such imaginations are but "the stuff that dreams are made of. They cannot be entertained by even less than logicians in a wide-awake world. Such a tax would ruin any country. The owners of such property must subthe stages which used to travel them and the taverns which accommodated their passengers. It is a part of the risk of he investment to any improvement, that it may be supercested by a bester; and there is nothing in the charter of the Brooks Turnpike Company, or in the peculiar merits of its members to secure them against the common hazard. The consent of all parties for forty years has fixed what is equi-table in the rate of their neighborhood tolls, and the reasons offered by the Directory for their extravagant departure

from them appear to us utterly untenable.

After arguing at such length, the true merits of this controversy, we have neither time nor taste for the personali-ties which the Directory have concented to indulge in.— but we will submit to those gentlemen, whether a salary from a Bank or an inspectorship justify extravagant taxes base a claim to low tolls or a free passage because one of the stockholders is an officer of a Court, another the owner of a mill, another of a store, and all profited by the products Court. There is an old maxim about glass houses, but less the tight obsolete than a turnpike improvement, which we beg leave

Though anxious to conclude, we cannot pass in silence the concluding paragraph of the Directory's address. We

AMERICAN INGENUITY REWARDED.—The Cal , take by a declaratory law concerning charters foriethed by misconduct, or anconstitutional in their provisions. Our object has been, not to invade the rights of others, but to protect our own. We complained that the road was not in such order as the charter called for, or such as to justify the talls now charged. The Company do not deny this, but rather admit it, and therefore call for the increased toll, saying ther admit it, and therefore can be the require them to put the road in proper order; and they hink it horridly illogical that we should complain of the hadness of the road and refuse funds to put it in order.-Well, in our simplicity we did think it would be rather hard to furnish the means to make the road, and then pay for using it. We thought that would be like lending money and then paying the borrower interest upon it—a practice, which, we venture to say, was never adopted by a single member of the Directory. And, we assure the whole Board that they may banish every fear that we contemplate any Our public meetings other than penceful resorts. pointed to nothing but legal measures of redress, and we have so far been disappointed in none of the results we anticipated, except the contumacy of the Directory against nothing but legal measures of redress, and we the authority of the local magistracy. This is an event which we confess was far from our contemplations. That a body, which has no existence, except by law, should undertake to trample on the law, was a paracidal offence, which we were not prepared for. The judgment of a magistrate in a case, within his jurisdiction, is, until legally reversed as much the law of the land, as the decrees of the Court of Appeals; and it has ever been deemed a point of good citizenship, to be peculiarly deferental to our inferior tribunals. zenship, to be peculiarly deterented to our interior tribunals. It is they which come immediately and most extensively in contact with the people, and settle summary disputes, which the public interest requires to be speedily decided. Their purisdiction has been considered by the founders of our Commonwealth to be peculiarly wholesome, and, therefore, to be peculiarly respected. We cannot help feeling indigpant at seeing it set at naught-nor refrain from expressing a hope, that the magistrate, whose authority has been con-temped, will have it enforced, by imprisonment for contempt, or presentment to the Grand Jury. In the mean time, let as hope that the Directory will recede from a position, which, f persisted in, must lead to these measures. ured that they cannot have well considered what they are We cannot think that they have well reflected, upon doing. We cannot think that they have well renected, upon the light in which they themselves will regard their own conduct, if the action of the magistrate who has ordered their tolls to be suspended shall be ultimately sustained by the Courts of last resort. How, then, will they bear to remem-ber that they have taken from the travelling stranger money, which they had no right to demand? which they had no right to define a for their act and truly, it was not highway robbery, for their act was not accompanied with violence; nor was it largesty for they used no concealment. But may it not occurred to the concealment. and truly, it was not ceny; for they used no concealment. cur to them, that from unknown and distant travellers whom they cannot redress, they have received money under a pretence which proved to be false and idegal? What their

emarke would then be, we barely suggest, that when their resent excitement is over, and they coolly reflect on all that is past, they may thank us for saving them from so much of it as we can. And that the action of the magistrate referred will be sustained, we venture to assure the Directory there can be little or no doubt; for its justice was arrived at not under a cloud of technicalities, for amid the deadgery of legal forms, nor by groping among the chips of chopped logic; but from the plain directions of their own charter, logic; but from the plain directions of their own charter, discerned by the light of that common sense, and followed in that spirit of cattre impartiality, which, however much they may contenn—the Commonwealth of Virginia, through any of its departments, never will.

At a public meeting held last Saturday, at Harris' taxem in Henrico, it was resolved, that the foregoing renty, offered

in Henrico, it was resolved, that the foregoing reply, offered by C. C. Lee, to the Directory of the Brooke Torapike Company, be adopted by the meeting, and that the Richmond

paper, be requested to publish the same JAMES IIILL, Chairman.

WM. Mossis, Secretary.

CITY NEWS.

CITY 22. THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY -The Central Rail Road Company was arraigned in the Mayor's Court, yesterday, for violating an Ordinance which prescribes that cars shall not be run-within the Corporation limits, as a speed greater than four miles an nour. A witness testified that he lives on the line of the Central Rail Road, in the Valley, and that he has at various times during he distant traveller to avoid in Approximation and the distance of the distanc The next which we shall notice, relates to what we call day evening last, when it ran over a child. On the part of

> THE SMITH FORGERY CASE. - The adjourned case of Otway Smith, charged with lorgery, came up in the Mayor's Court, vesterday. Five negotiable notes, all purporting to have been drawn by Robert J. Pace, in favor of Albert N. Smith, were produced in Court. They were held by the following gentlemen, and were for the amounts severally

John M. Royall.

Mr. Pace testified that he had never signed those notes, nation before the Hustings Court, on the second Monday in Itrailties. - | Rockingham Register. september, and all the witnesses recognised in the pensity of \$300 each to appear at that line.

ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.-On Saturday last, James Findall, a young man from Bu kingham county, purchased a lot of goods at the store of Ezekial Solomon, and attempt on the most intelligent agriculturalists of the ed to pay for them by presenting a strip of paper containing an advertisement of the Marshall Hotel of Lynchburg, engraved and printed in the form and style of a Bank note. graved and printed in the form and style of a bank note,—
He was affected, taken to the cage, and appeared before the
Mayor yesterday for examination. Mr. Solomon feiling to
appear against him, and it having been ascertained that Mr.
8 had left the city on a visit to the North, the case was dismissed, and the accoused discharged with an admostrion.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGES. - In the Mayor's Court, the name of Thornton Forsyth with intent to kill. But at yesterday, Wesley Adams, Mingo Walters, John Brown, ter a careful examination of the case he was found guilty Robert Ruffin, William Scott and Nicholas Cooper, colored were ordered punishment with scapes, for being pactics to an unlawful assemblage in the govery store of Andrew J. Ford, on Cary street, on Sunday last. These negroes were prisoner was delended by our young townsman, Louis G. by)—a like period from 1835 to 1839 shows an aggregate were ordered punishment with stages, for being parties to an injury of the green, or 58 per cent, per annum (another mistake, it is apwards of nine) while for a like period commencing with January, 1840, the aggregate is redued to 25% per cent, and for the last five years has amounted to the last five years has amounted to the last five years has amounted to the fact than 18 per cent, or three per cent, per annum, on the par value of the stock." Here is another inaccuracy; for if 8 be divided by five, it will give three and three fifths for the annual dividend.

The possention was conducted by Mark Byrd, Esq. to allow the growing for the growing for her growing parties to an University of the growing for the growing for the shock. These negroes were allowed as another the decision of the Mayor, ordering them to be pusished, one of their counsel and the first amounted by Mark Byrd, Esq. Commonwealth Altorney, with his usual ability, and the found the growing two attorneys, who made an effort to save them from the penalty of the law. After the decision of the Mayor, ordering them to be pusished, one of their counsel and the first amount of the first amount of the stock."

New Market Valley Democrat. If 18 be divided by five, it will give targe and three fifths another for the amount dividend.

But enough appears from this extract to warrant a very different conclusion from that which the Directory seek to draw from it. From their own showing, they have in 12 Hustings Court. This, we have no doubt, was a wise determined the first transfer for the result of the first transfer and the result of the resu

lie strei, on Sunday last, intoxicated. She was conveyed

to the oge in a wheel-barrow, and yesterday was sent to fine rain fell at Harrisonburg on Monday night last, and perpail by rder of the Mayor, in default of security for her good haps reached over the greater and better portion of the countries. FISTURBING THE PEACE -William Riley, a Philadebhia boy, apparently about 20 years of age, now engaged

in pedding books about the strepts of Richmond, was jodg-Margaret Timberlake, of Oregon, was required to give

curity in the sum of \$25, for threatening personal viole acc to her sa-in law, Washpon Ashby.

street, junediately in rear of the County Court House,-The fire as communicated in such a manner as to leave no doubt the it was the work of an inemilary. It was extinguished oon after discovered, and before any material damage wa sustained.

CITY & THE COOK SHOPS .-- Case to be argued in the Maye's Court, this morning.

Rocen letters from China, received by the New York Tribune give the following news of the Japan Expedition. The U. a sloop-of-war Plymouth was not to accompany the expeditin to Japan, but is to remain at Shanghai, to pro-tect Amrican interests in China. The American mercan-tile hoises had addressed a letter to Gommissioner Marshall, as ing that they should not be left defenceless, ex-posed t any emergency that might arise. Commodore Perry, terefore, had detached the Ptymouth for the present. from the Japanese squadron. The Expedition was to so from Stieghal on Tuesday, May 17, and though its imme from Siteguation i nessay, any 17, and though its inne-date datination was not known, it was supposed that it would and zvous at the great Loo Choo islanda, there to await to Saratoga and Powhatas. A rumor was in exist-ence that the Japanese had fortified their shores and sta-tioned actions to present the ence the strangers into the waters. The strangers into the waters. The stay of the expedition in the Japanese wars, it is supposed, would not be continued longe than Augst, when the typhoon season commences.

New Jose, Aug. 21.—The Spanish steamer Boringuino, from Pool Breo, via St. Thomas, the 16th, put in here to-day for pairs. She speke yesterday the ship Mary Carson. from 1 verpool, for Philadelphia, dismusted—she declined

Tortola blost of the inhabitants had escaped to St. Tho-Thomas and Anugua, and it was probable the insurrection would e quelled.

TRIBEDFORD VALLEY SNAKE .- Two of our citizens he visited the spot where this lings serpent was seen, with axiew of capturing the monster. They were unsuccessini, out received abundant evidence of his actual existeaw an conversed with Mr. John Elder, a most reliable citizen, wh had met the animal face to face. Mr. E. encountered hirin a lane, across which he was lying, with his tail in comeadow and his head near the second fence.—From hidusty brown color, Mr. E. mistook him for the ridge poleof the fence, until his horse started back with rider and dried fire from his eyes. The horse instantly James Cellier, late Collector of San Francisco, to ball, tasof limit, another of a store, and all profited by the products
of limit, another of a store, and all profited by the products
of limit, another of a store, and all profited by the products
of limit, another of a store, and all profited by the products
of limit, another of a store, and all profited by the products
whirled and ashed off in alarm, and by the time he could
be broughtfack to the spot the snake had disappeared in
thirty years, takes give
the high griss. Mr. E. thinks he is between twenty and
the limit another of a store, and all profited by the products
whirled and ashed off in alarm, and by the time he could
be broughtfack to the spot the snake had disappeared in
thirty years, takes give
the high griss. Mr. E. thinks he is between twenty and their years, and all profited by the products
the profited by the profited

GREAT AIL ROBBERY. - The Mobile Tribune states that the ma between Atalanta, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, he been robbed of several packages of letters in

STATE NEWS. THE HORSE STEALING CASE .- Felix Reilley

charged with seeding a norse from Mr. David Bissett, and along him to the city of Richmond, where he was arrested ish the horse in his possession on Tuesday last, was again before the Mayor Saturday. A large amount of evidence was elicited in the case, and the examination of witnesses was not concluded until nearly 2 o'clock. Mr. II. it seems, and been in the employ of Mr. Bissett, attending to a conract of some work on the South-Side Rail Road, Mr. B naving contracted with the company to do the work, and hen placed Reiliey in charge as a sub-contractor. Mr. of estified that he bought the horse in question from Mr. Reu ben Raglind, paying him \$150 for the same. He placed the horse in Keilley's possession, or ordered it to be done, to be used for the purpose of hanling dirt, etc., on the South-Side Rail Road. Subsequently to this, Mr. Renley offered to pur hase the horse of Mr Bissett, and said he would give \$150 or him. Mr. B. agreed to sell him for the price offered, but remarked, that when he Reilley, had carned an amount suffi cient to pay for the horse it would be time enough to talk of onying him. Some few days since, the Rail Road Compa iy ascertained that Reilley was employed as a sub-contractand that Bissett was in North Carolina, never having signed the contract, they told Reilley to desist from further perations on the work, as they did not wish him to proceed further with it. Reilley complied with the order of the Road, gave up to the Company crow-bars, picks, shovels, te, took the horse, and went to Richmond. Up aval in this city from North Carolina, he ascertained parti culars, and started to Richmond in pursuit of the horse. But little difficulty was there encountered in finding Reilley and the horse, and Mayor Mayo issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused. Mr. James Cunningham of Rich-mond, being present Saturday, testified that he had bargained with Reilley for the horse, and agreed to give him \$105 for That Reilley told him the horse was his, and that he cost him \$150. That shortly after the purchase was made, and the money paid, it occurred to him that all wa not right, and he remarked to Reilley that he thought he, Cunningham, had better come over to Petersburg, and se-all about it. Reilley assured him all was right, but there was no necessity of his going to Petersburg, for he would take back the horse, and return him the money. This Conneglium agreed to, and the sale was rescinted. He never heard Reallay say anything calculated to arouse his suspi cions, nor did he know how they became excited; neverthe-less it was so. The Mayor insisted upon knowing what had excited his suspicions, but witness refused positively to tell. alleging that he did not know.

This is a correct statement of the facts connected with

the case, we think, so far as they were elicited by the examination before the Mayor on Saturday, up to the hour of 2 o'clock; at which time, it being ascertained important wit nesses were absent, it was determined to postpone the forther examination until Monday, 22d inst. Petersburg Express

IMPROVEMENTS IN STAUNTON, The Latheran Church is now going up under the energetic direction of its cents. Gin. American common, 30 to indertaker, Mr. S. F. Taylor. This edifies will be quite \$1 10 to \$1 20. N. E. Ram 30 to 31 cts. handsome, and an ornament to the portion of the town in [IRON-Pig \$33 a \$40 per ton; Swedes \$1]. which it is situated. Immediately opposite this church, the Stone-masons are cking away, shaping out stone for the foundation of the

Central Bank building.

The new hotel of Messrz, Garber & Co., is also being pushed forward with great zeal. The old Bell Tavern has been fitted up, to be usel until the new one is completed, and looks aimost like a new house. A fittle point helps a great deal to external,—at least the ladies think so Our neighbor of the Messenger is building an office right before our eyes. What does this mean, Doctor I Be care-ful, or we will convert you to the Democratic faith. We

think you squinted a little at State's Rights last week, for the Pacific Rultroad question. But we suppose the assistant is responsible for that. We understand M. G. Harman is about to erect a store room nearly opposite the Virginia Hotel, on the site now occupied by Mr. J. Futher, silversmith. He is also executing several halblings on 'Gospel Hul,' and has laid off a number.

one front, having had a large arbition, made to the old extablishing it, and other improvements.

There are many other improvements progressing in this place, such as printing up old houses, builting additions, of Sec., among which improvements is a bowling subson at the it ospital for the use of the patients. | Vindicator.

A WARSTEN — Our neat; has been filled with sortow by the announcement, in the newspapers, of the death of a young man whom we highly valued, and whose buttor we looked to with great inforest. He was possessed of a fine intellect, and of all those qualities of the heart which en hobbe our nature. He draw around him a large circle of trinoids, and was esteemed and loved by all who knew him. Although he had to struggle against adverse circumstances, he became one of the most popular men in his county, (which is among the most melligent and wealthy in the Kach, and was elected to the Legislature by a larger vote than was ever given in that county, to any other candidate, On every hand he was cheered on and encouraged by friends, who were anticipating for him a career of high reputation and usernless. But also also that arch enemy of our face, which has destroyed so many of the brightest mid-lects of our country, had set his mark upon him. He knew it well, and with tearful eyes, has he told us of the danger to well, and with tearful eyes, has he told us of the danger to well, and with tearful eyes, has he told us of the danger to who went and the proposition of the most popular men in his county.

1 Is attendible to the Legislature of the larger vote than was cheered in and encouraged by friends, who were anticipating for him a career of high reputation and usernless. But also also that arch enemy of our face, which has destroyed so many of the brightest mid-lects of our country, had set his mark upon him. He knew it well, and with tearful eyes, has he told us of the danger. A WARNING - Our heart has been filled with sorrow by by which he was environed. He strove manfully to extri-cate higgest from his perilous position—to overcome his forthers for the wave copenad the flowing bowl. His appropriate second to be uncontrolable. The permonseless demon with which he had to contend, triumphed over him, and dragged [46, 50, 10, Messre, A. Thomas & Son.

Alast poor friend! our pen refuses to trace thy name is nemory, and let fall the mantle of charity over thy nature!

y ALLERY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. This seek ty met according to previous notice on last Sorarday, and was addressed by F. G. Roffin, Esq., of Albemarie. It was an excellent practical address, and displayed considerable foundatity with the subject. Mr. Ruffin is regarded as one doing much to awaken the farmers of our State in regard to the improvement of the land and soon.

The society will meet again, the third Saturday in Sec. ember, and we hope the farmers of this county will attend more numerously than they have heretolore.

[New Market Democrat.

Robert Ruffin, William Scott and Nicholas Cooper, colored of only assenting with intent to injury or main, and was

Reference to the says, that a notorious off negro named Peter Sowell, was killed by a youth on a plantation some ten or twelve miles from that place in Albemarie county. The matter was

CORONER'S INQUEST .- An inquest was held Thurs-

day afternoon upon the body of Mrs. McCluskey, who was reported to have deed, from lajuries inflicted by her buseand. delblia by, apparently about 20 years of age, now engaged in pedding books about the strees of Richmond, was iodged in the cage on Sunday last, and came before the Mayor yesterday, charged with being drank and disorderly in the public streets, on Sunday last. He was discharged with an education.

The carried in the above verdict, the bruises upon her class concurred in the above verdict, the bruises upon her public streets, on Sunday last. He was discharged with an education.

Level Timborlake of Organ was contred to give second of an attack of delirium tremens.

[Lynchburg Express]

A MAN FOUND DEAD .- Mr. John Tibbs, of this counto her so-in-law, Washpon Ashly.

FIRE—The alarm of fire, yesterday morning about one o'clock, cas caused by the discovery of fire in the roof of a sarail woden building occupied by a Mrs. Moore, on 22d been dead about 36 hours.—[Morgantown Republican.]

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Thus, of this country, of this country, was found dead near the residence of Mr. John Dorsey, about three miles from this place. An inquest was held by Cipals.

Cipals.

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Thus, of this country, was found dead near the residence of Mr. John Dorsey, about three miles from this place. An inquest was held by Cipals.

Cipals.

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Thus, of this country, was found dead near the residence of Mr. John Dorsey, about three miles from this place. An inquest was held by Cipals.

Cipals.

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Thus, of this country, was found dead near the residence of Mr. John Dorsey, about three miles from this place. An inquest was held by Augustus Haymond, Esq., Coroner. Verdict, came to his dead by intoxication. The deceased was supposed to have been dead about 36 hours.—[Morgantown Republican.]

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Dorsey, about three miles from this place. An inquest was held by Augustus Haymond, Esq., Coroner. Verdict, came to his dead by intoxication. The deceased was supposed to have been dead about 36 hours.—[Morgantown Republican.]

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Dorsey, ERNEST VOLGER PH. P. AND GEO S PATTON, PEIN CIPALS.

Cipals.

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Dorsey, about three miles from this place. An inquest was held by Augustus Haymond, Esq., Coroner Verdict, came to his dead by intoxication. The deceased was supposed to have been dead about 36 hours.—[Morgantown Republican.]

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Dorsey, about the country was the about the

Bostos, Aug. 20.—Jefferson Davis, Secretary of Wer, in company with Professor Bache and his family, arrived here yesterday morning, en route for the White Moun-tains. During the foreneon General Davis visited Bunker Hill, the Navy Yard, and several other places of inrest. At the Navy Yard he was received by Gregory, who ordered a salute to be fired in honor of his-guest. Commodore Downs was also present, and assisted e Commandant in exhibiting the works in the yard. During vesterday many of our citizens called to pay their espects to Gen. Davis and Professors Bache, and were cor-

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON, Aug 20.- It is rumored here to night that lovernor Cobb, of Georgia, will obtain the mission to France, To day being the anniversary of Contreras and Churubus o, the efficers of G.n. Pierce's Brigade in Mexico, waite

him in a body and were cordially received. The Government Stocks purchased by the Government for three weeks ending to day amount to \$1,100,000, including \$626,000 of U. S. 6's of '67 and '68, paying 21 per cent. pre account to \$1,100,000 including

THE NEXT CONGRESS -So far there have been 142 Democrats, 66 Whige and 3 Abolitionists elected to the next Congress. Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisians, entitled to 23 members, have yet to hold elections.

Friday was favorable for visitors to the Grysial Palace, and the number or persons admitted was greater than on any previous day. The door-beepers report the admission of

Washington Aspast 21. The melancholy intelligence his evening. The sad event occurred on board the United

DIED.

Dies of this short of the sold instant after an illness of but a low days, Dr. WM J. CLARK, addess son of the late Dr. Musajah Circk, to the 19th very of this sign.

The Lord is merciful and just.?

Doctor WHLLAM R. SAVAGE, of New Kent, departed this life at his residence, August the 6th, 1833, in his 55th year. No man ever more fully merited and tossessed the esteem of all who knew hum, than Do to Savage. He stood as high in the polession as any plut ician in his county. In his deportment he was always confront and thirty years, takes great pleasure in saying, that he never heard and tossignate in saying, that he never heard and thirty years, takes great pleasure in saying, that he never heard and assignation that no singlified but believed by all his neighbors and swant was real controlled by all his neighbors and swant was related by the feet of the same acts of kindings, some with the hope of gain No. man ever heard Doctor Savage say a word of his charity, and the recipions alone can tell how often they were releved by him. He shall be comforted under the consolation than no man ever heard of the short notice.

Va. Milliary institute, August 17, 1804.

Val. UBLE LAND FOR SALE.

Val. UBLE Land of June 19 decrease 500 and 699 and 401 for institute of his late of the sale of the store of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale

LATEST NEWS BY THE TELEGRAPH

Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer IMPORTANT FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS Easten, Ava 22 - Advices from the Fishing Grounds tute that the British steamer Devastation had seized an Ame can fishing vessel. It was feared that much trouble would esult from this step of the British officers.

----RALTIMORE, Aug. 22,-The cholera in Cumberland Maryland, had caus d ten deaths since Saturday. The dis

ase, however, is becoming milder. ----BALTIMORE, Aug 22 - Sales of 28,000 bushels wheat

Red \$1.05 a 1.13; white \$.14 a 1.19. No sales of flow tay. Last sales at \$5.12%.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Sales of 13,000 bils flour, firm it \$5.37 a 5.62; 55.000 bilshofs wheat at \$1.12 a 1.19 for red 1,20 a 1.23 for white. 25,000 bilshofs corn at 74 a 75 ets.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. RIGHMOND, Aug. 23, 1853.
FLOUR-New is arriving more freely, and selling at 25%

5A at retail. Supports off-ring 85%. WHEAF-Prime white 1.25; Prime Red 81.20. Inferio 81.10 a 1 15. CORN.-65 to 70 cts, per bushel.

CORN MEAL -70 ets, per bushel for country. Mills ask-ing 75 ets. Bat hitle in market. OATS-38 a 428 ets. per b. shel. BACON - Mountain cured h., sound, 9 a 98 cents; City cured log round, 10 cents; Western and Baltimore Sides 88; Shoulders 75 a 75; Hams 11 a 13%, as in quality; sales mustly 12 a 128 etc.

stly 12 a 12% ets BUTTER-Goshen, 18 a 20 cts., Mountain, 18 a 21 cts. ome poorer sorts, not suitable for table use, are sold a

12 a 15 ets. FISH-North Carolina Herrings and Shad have stopped coming in for the season, and none in first hands; gross 5 \(\frac{1}{2}\) a 5 \(\frac{1}{2}\), dull; No. 1, roe in buls. 87, do. do. in half buls. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) a \$1, dull; No. 1 cut \$7, in demand. Halifax cut Herrings, No.

81, diff. No. 1 cut 57, in demand. Harnes cut Herrings, No. 1 selling at \$55; Y. No. 2 \$44. COFFEE—We quote Rio 93; a 10 cents; Laguyra 10; Java 115; a 12; Mocha 145; Cape 9 cts GUANO—Sales of Peruvian at \$55—none in first hands. LARD—In barrels 115; a 12 cts; in kegs 12 a 128. LIVE STOCK (J. Shook's Report) - Beet Cattle, scale eight, \$3-25-a-84-00, gross; Sheep, \$1-50-a-83, nett; Hogs [4-87-50, nett.]

LIQUORS Whiskey, Richmond rectified, 27 cents cash; Fuscaloosa 36 to 37%; Ciacinnati, tectified, 28 cts. four months; Old Family Rye 45; Mountain 60 a 65; Brandy common Imitation, 33 to 37, common 4th Proof, 38 to 40 ets, easi; Gord Dupay's 82 to \$3 50; Henrossy \$2 a to \$1; Pinet & Co., \$1 a to \$3; Apple 45 to 75 cents. Gin American common, 30 to 31 cents; Holland IRON-Pig \$33 a \$40 per ton; Swedes \$100; Tredegar and English refined \$90; Common English \$50; up country ba

New Orleans 5 a 6 b. Cuba nominal 5 a 5 8; Refined Lord 9 b; Crushed 9; Powdered 9; Coffee Sugar 6 8 a 7 k, SALT—Liverpool fine per nick \$1.55 a \$1.58 affect and \$1.65 a \$1.70 in store; Ground Alum \$1.25 a \$1.30.

SHOT-7 a 75 cts per fb SEEDS-Clover Seed \$6 75 per bushel; Tunothy \$35 · \$3A; Herd's Grass 75 a 80 cents: Flaxseed \$1.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 23.
TOBACCO - The breaks on Friday and Saturday were not quite so large as they had been, though they were of good size. On Monday they were very small. The reecipts have been light for the last week. The market on Friday and Situativ was pretly much as at the date of our last report. The sales on Monday showed some improveseveral haldings on 'Gospel Hul,' and has laid off a numeer of other lots for building purposes. Mr. B. Crawford is now about finishing two new store-rooms, near the Fagle Hob!, and Mr. D. W. Kennedy has nearly completed a handsome grore-room and dwelling adjoining the Eagle. These will the stine to the Lat. Occober will be very considerably from this fine to the same period last ven; and, if so, the inspections will tall materially short of general expectation where the state period has been period but went and its office. line weeks size. The prospect of the growing crop is very discouraging, particularly with the late tobacco, mer is neatly past, it cannot be peasonably supposed that it will get the usual growth, to say nothing of its chance for itpenting, before the average time for frost. An extensive planner, and one of much experience, now in our of

precisely express his views in regard t well, and with tearful eyes, has be told us of the danger lived, and with tearful eyes, has be told us of the danger lived, and with tearful eyes, has be told us of the danger lived eyes, which he was environed. He strove manifolds to extri-

Tolebook, A. M., Projelock, M., Sojelock, P. M.

OLAR OIL. 1250 gallors Winter Solar Oil, for sale by Aug 23

TRIAL FOR FELONY. - At the leat term of the County | SOTEL CANDLES | Loxer No.12 for safe by | Sor. was tried for assembling and beating a white money | SPRAZIL SPRAZIL SPRAZIL SECOND S Angell SUGAR. bothogs prime whose for sale by PRODUCT AND BLANK BOOK MANU-

J. W. KANDOLPH.

FERCHANTS. Banking and other institutions requiring setts of \$\mathbb{T}\$ Book, in commerce the country year, are requested to call one subscriber and order the same, in order that they may be dry and discontented before using. The competency of the subscriber, the competing of the subscriber, the competing of the hard subscriber, the competing manufacturing his blank stock, and his knowledge of the

AVO BOOM destroyed.
RICHARD B. HAXALL,
WM. H. FAXALL,
B. W. HAXALL,

3-6" Times, Wing and Dispatch copy, TRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, acc TON STEPLE, The Computing a full assumment of Come 200 Tons IRON computing a full assumment of Come English Refined from foot Bundles Hoop, Band and Rod from 20 do. American and English Sheet from 25 do. Russia sheet from

I do, well great coulder on, recommend Mr. Geo. S. Lation as nearly qualified to take charge of a Chasteri and Mathema Academy. Mr. Patton was one of the good distinguished gradu of his class, and possesses qualifications that omitte him to a ta-hicula support. FRANCIS II. SMITH, Seq. Va. Miliary Institute, August 17, 1863. Aug. 21, January.

funds.

The President has devolved on James C. Dobbio, Esq., the functions of the Secretary of War, in the absence of General Jefferson Davis.

The President has devolved on James C. Dobbio, Esq., the functions of the Secretary of War, in the absence of General Defeating the Legislature, it was only such as it might constitutionally.

Alabams, he been robbed of several packages of letters in the legal remedies in view. Our resolutions pointed at mothing but legal reduces through the proper tribunals; and when our charman, in his semants, referred to action by the Legislature, it was only such as it might constitutionally.